

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1883.

No. 4.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 23, 1883.

Sir Chas. Tupper is expected home early next month.

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, is guarded by Dominion police.

Lemieux, liberal, was elected for Levis to the Quebec legislature.

Heavy snow storms in the east. Very little snow here. Weather mild.

The hackmen of Hamilton are on strike owing to reduction of tariff.

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming municipal elections here.

A Cairo dispatch says the forces of the false prophet have been destroyed by those of Hicks pasha.

Rev. J. Robertson has returned from his trip west and speaks highly of Edmonton and its location.

Toronto University students and police have had an encounter on the streets owing to several arrests.

The Manitoba and North-Western railway is opened to Minnedosa, public proclamation of the event next week.

A meteor burst here on Monday afternoon causing great amazement. It is supposed to have struck near Stony mountain.

It is reported that the St. Paul and Manitoba roads will pass under the control of the St. Paul & Milwaukee road next year.

There has been a great storm on the Atlantic coast. Advices from Newfoundland report several disasters with loss of life.

Meetings of farmers are being held throughout the province agitating against the monopoly of grain buyers who own the elevators.

Troubles have again arisen at Rat Portage between Ontario and Manitoba, caused by the attempted arrest of one McQuarrie by the Manitoba police for selling liquor without a license. He had an Ontario license but not a Manitoba one. The Ontario police, about eighty strong, who have arrived lately, prevented his arrest and arrested the chief of the Manitoba police and two policemen. They were liberated on bail. A writ of habeas corpus applied for to release the chief was granted by the Manitoba judges.

BATTLEFORD, Nov. 23, 1883.

Mail left yesterday morning in charge of J. Dyke Parker.

Judge Rolfeau was in Winnipeg on Tuesday and is expected at any time.

First snow fell on the 20th and promises to remain—not enough yet for good sleighing.

Mr. H. Gisborne leaves for Prince Albert tomorrow in connection with the recent telegraph troubles at that place.

Mr. Sully, of Macdonald & Sully, mail contractors, had a narrow escape on the evening of the 20th. He was holding a horse which was being shod, when the horse suddenly jumped upon him, got him down and tramped him badly. One side of his face was shockingly mangled and it was at first feared he would lose an eye, but he is now on a fair way to recovery.

QU'APPELLE, Nov. 23, 1883.

Telephone lines are being put up at Regina.

Very little snow here yet, scarcely enough for sleighing.

The first number of the Qu'Appelle Recorder was issued on Tuesday of this week.

Work has commenced on the immigrant sheds here. They will be completed in time for the spring immigration.

The new C.P.R. dining hall at Moosejaw was opened on the 20th by a grand ball.

The building is of brick 120 feet by 50.

Mr. T. W. Jackson, member of N.W.C. for this district was banquetted at the Commercial hotel last night. About sixty gentlemen were present.

Colonel Richardson and Mr. Sheriff Chapleau have received a telegram reprieving the two Stephensons under sentence of death for the murder of John McCarthy, until the pleasure of the governor-general has been known.

FT. QU'APPELLE, Nov. 22, 1883.

Snowing here and not cold. Sleighing not very good.

Telegraph crossing of South Branch, November 23.—Weather mild but cloudy, with slight fall of snow. About two inches of snow on the ground.

Governor Ordway of Dakota claims an increase in population of 100,000 for that territory during the past year. Average yield of wheat 29 bushels to the acre. Everything prosperous.

The United States treasury shows a surplus of \$60,000,000 this year against \$145,000,000 last year.

## LOCAL.

Bug juice galore.

TWENTY below last night.

PLENTY of snow for sleighing.

DANCE at A. Rowland's on Thursday night.

E. LABOUCAN will erect a trading post at Bear hill.

THE H.B.C. grist mill is being fitted up for use this winter.

FOUR cents a pound is the rate of freight from Calgary now.

ADAM HOWSE left on Friday with his train of carts for Calgary.

JOS. MACDONALD has gone to Bear hill to trade for the H.B.C.

INAUGURAL bell at D. McDonald's new bakery on Tuesday night.

W. HUMBERSTONE has commenced taking coal from his old drift.

THE horse-power of W. Cist's thresher arrived from Calgary last week.

REPORTED that A. D. Osborne has been appointed postmaster for Edmonton.

Mrs. W. L. WOOD, who has been seriously indisposed for some time, is recovering.

BACHELOR'S hall on the Pritchard estate is deserted, and the bachelors are scattered.

MR. DEANE's survey party pulled out for Calgary on Monday. The last of the Mounties.

M. McCauley has erected a hewed log stable 21x25 on his premises in town for use as a seed stable.

THE Orangemen of Edmonton will give a ball in the Walker house on Wednesday December 5th.

THE Stoney Indians at White lake, near lake Ste. Anne, are reported to be in a state of starvation.

DR. MUNRO has removed to the house on the Pritchard estate lately known as the Bachelor's hall.

MAIL left on Saturday afternoon last. The next mail will come by the north side of the river all the way.

J. A. MITCHELL, of the Indian office, left for Victoria and Saddle lake on Monday. He will return with Mrs. Mitchell.

A PETITION to have a post office located at the new city of Clover bar is being circulated and numerously signed.

M. McKINNON has sold his team lately brought in from Calgary, with wagon and harness, to J. Dinner for \$600.

THE telegraph office has been removed from the H.B. fort to one of Dr. Wilson's buildings, near the Indian office.

ADAM HOWSE, who arrived from Prince Albert recently, states that prices of goods are higher there than at Edmonton.

A. LANG, of Ft. Saskatchewan, recently killed a seven year old beef steer, prairie fed, which dressed 1227 pounds. Next.

A. ARCAD had his arm broken on Tuesday last while working with Brousseau & Cunningham's thresher at St. Albert mission.

FIELDS & SMITH arrived from Calgary on Friday with twelve cart loads of freight for Norris & Carey and A. Macdonald & Co.

H. MEYER killed a duck at the upper crossing of the Battle river on the 14th inst., and saw some but failed to kill them on the 17th.

THE new school on the St. Albert road is now under a full head of steam, with an attendance of from twenty to twenty-four pupils.

A. Ross has opened a drift in the lower coal seam on the south side, opposite town. This seam is not so thick as the one usually worked.

THE first party of the H.B.Co's lumbering gang left for the woods on Tuesday. The remainder will follow in the course of a couple of weeks.

STATISTICS are being collected in the Prince Albert district for the department of agriculture similar to those being collected at Edmonton.

Mr. Rolfeau, the new stipendiary magistrate for the Saskatchewan district, is reported to be at Calgary, on his way to Edmonton to hold court.

TWO wagons—four horse and two horse teams—belonging to D. McLeod, arrived from Calgary on Wednesday, with freight for Hardisty & Fraser and the Indian department.

THE 8th inst. was Thanksgiving day. Every place in Manitoba or the North-West seems to have expressed gratitude except Edmonton. Gratitude has been defined as a lively sense of favors expected. Edmonton will probably console itself with the saying: "Blessed are they that don't expect anything for they will not be disappointed."

SHARPLES & HOLMES arrived on Monday from Calgary with a train of fourteen carts, loaded for the H.B.C. with Indian department supplies. They left again on Friday.

A TRAIN of fourteen carts and one wagon, belonging to D. McLeod, arrived on Friday with freight for Brown & Curry. One of the horses died on Thursday night on the south side.

T. CHITTICK, W. Houston, and two other members of Burbank's river improvement party left for Calgary on Saturday morning per W. F. Bredin's team driven by J. Hetherington.

AN error in our telegrams of last week made the Winnipeg \$500,000 by-law read \$5,000,000. The few dollars difference is of more account now than during the boom, or we would not mention it.

J. LAMOREAUX and party arrived from Calgary on Monday with a planing machine for his saw mill at Ft. Saskatchewan. His band of horses lost on the plains last summer were recovered at Calgary, having fallen into the hands of the police.

T. P. WADSWORTH, inspector of Indian farm agencies, who has been inspecting this agency for some time past, left for home on Thursday of last week. He was accompanied from Peace Hills by S. B. Lucas and family.

J. BURNS arrived from Calgary on Friday of last week with a train of sixteen carts and three wagons belonging to Ad. McPherson, and loaded with Indian contract flour for the H.B.Co., sundries for Brown & Curry and bob sleighs for J. Shields.

THE Manitoba and Minnesota papers are busy trying to prove that the wheat in those hyperborean regions has been only slightly injured by frost this season. Edmonton is entitled to the bun this year for quality of grain and freedom from frost. Manitoba and Ontario papers please copy.

THE south sliders turned out on Thursday week and cut a road through the rough ice across the river opposite the fort. The river had not frozen over smoothly, but had been blocked by ice floes, which being turned edgewise and every other wise, made the surface too rough for comfortable sleighing.

FOURTEEN carts loaded for Dr. Wilson arrived from Prince Albert on Tuesday, with freight which had been stuck there by the steamers. After the experience of this season it is not likely that the steamers of the Winnipeg and Western transportation company will stick with any more Edmonton freight.

A LATE letter from Calgary says that building operations are going on briskly but the buildings are of a temporary character. The town site question is still unsettled. Cattle are doing well this fall. Silver city is the name of the new town being laid out at the Castle Mountain silver mines. Forty-eight mining claims have been located.

THE visit of T. N. Gisborne, superintendent of government telegraphs, has resulted in something more than mere talk. A quantity of supplies and fittings for the Edmonton office and the proposed offices at Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan are now on the way, to be followed during the winter by the wire and other material for the extension of the line to the latter place in the spring if the people get out the poles.

PAUL FAYANT arrived from Calgary with five cart loads of freight for the H.B.C. the Indian department and G. A. Simpson on Thursday. He reports no snow between Red Deer and Peace hills. He has sold his claim, about two miles above Calgary on the Elbow river, to a merchant named McLean, for \$5,000, and intends to purchase a claim at St. Albert. He says that Rouselle, who held a claim in dispute with the H.B.C. has sold out for \$10,000.

M. McKINNON arrived from Calgary on Monday evening with a team and wagon loaded with 3,400 pounds. He left Calgary on the Monday before. Winter prospects at Calgary were very uncertain. It was not known how long the railroad was going to run during the winter, when the town plot would be surveyed, how the silver mines were going to turn out, or what pass in the mountains was ultimately to be taken. All railroad work is shut down, many of the contracts being only partially completed and men have been going east by the car load for the past week or two. The Red Deer was crossed on the ice. Battle river was forded. No snow until Battle river was reached. The bridge across the Big Stone creek at the Peace Hills farm was in a dangerous condition being very sliding. A log had to be chained on the lower side to keep the wagon from slipping off. Road good throughout.

WE regret to state that our information in regard to the work done by Burbank's river improvement party was incorrect in two very important particulars. We are assured that a thoroughly good job has been made of the river as far as the work extends, no rapids having been missed as stated, and that the channel has been cleared out 150 feet wide instead of fifty which will diminish the likelihood of boulders being rolled into the channel again by the ice.

J. REID arrived from Calgary on Saturday evening last with Mr. McCauley's team and Mrs. Henderson and three children as passengers. He left Calgary on the previous Tuesday morning. All the streams except the Bow were frozen. On the outward trip he broke the hind axle of his wagon at the lone pine and had to drag it into Calgary on the front wheels keeping the hind axle off the ground by means of a long pole fastened to the front axle and dragging on the ground behind. Notwithstanding this accident he made the trip in five days.

SINCE the opening of an express office at Calgary, a large amount of matter has been forwarded addressed to parties in Edmonton. As there is no regular connection between Edmonton and Calgary it will be well for all parties to know that if such matter is not taken away and the express charges paid within a reasonable time after arrival it will be sold to pay those charges. Parties having goods sent by express should make arrangements to have them released immediately on arrival. The express office is in I.G. Baker & Co's store.

A NEW trail is being followed on this side of Calgary which avoids all the crossings of Nose creek except the first out from Calgary, and McPherson's coulee. Instead of following the valley of Nose creek as the old trail does, it forks to the right shortly after crossing Nose creek for the first time, coming north, and keeps on the high ground on the east bank of the valley of the creek, coming into the old trail again on the willow hill which forms the Nose creek divide. Although not so level as the old trail it is a better cart road, especially in wet weather, and will improve by being travelled upon.

Mrs. Langtry took Quebec by storm on Nov. 6th. She was hooted by a mob in New York shortly before.

Precautions are being taken against dynamite explosions in Glasgow.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL—Free from snow and dirt. Leave orders at Bulletin office.

INCORPORATION.—A public meeting of the residents of Edmonton interested in its incorporation as a town is hereby called to be held in the public school house on Tuesday evening next, 27th inst., at 7 p.m.

GOOD team Canadian horses, large young yoke oxen, first-class new wagon, and set double harness, for sale cheap for cash. HOWE & CRICKSHANK, one mile north of James Price's claim, Little mountain.

CAME into my premises on or about the 1st of November, a sorrel pony branded C on shoulder. Saddle sores on the back. Owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses. R. McLELLAN, Red Deer crossing.

BALL AND SUPPER, in Walker's hall, on Wednesday evening, December 5th, 1883. Music by L. Gurneau and J. D. McNam. Dancing to commence at eight o'clock. Tickets \$3 per couple. Proceeds to go to the funds of L.O.L. 1506. A. McLEOD, secretary of committee.

LOST.—Came to my train on Oct. 6th, at Red Deer hill, between Pitt and Carlton, north side, a small brown horse with star in forehead and star on nose. Two burned stripes, one on each side; no brand. Now in charge of George Spencer, Victoria. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take him away. ADAM HOWSE.

BORSLEIGHS! BORSLEIGHS!! BORSLEIGHS!!!—The Borsleighs monopoly broken at last. The undersigned has just received and now offers for sale to the discriminating public of Edmonton and vicinity at the lowest cash prices, a variety of his world-renowned, single-hatched, select improved, triple-steeled, reversible, adjustable, double back action, steam-winding, borsleighs, manufactured to his order expressly for the Edmonton trade, by Haggart & Cochrane, Brampton and St. Thomas, Ont. JNO. W. SHIELDS.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 24, 1883.

#### VALUE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Considerable light is thrown on the question of the value of the North-West to Canada as a whole by the report of the house of commons standing committee on immigration and colonization, for the year 1882. The report besides giving verbatim the answers of the parties questioned gives some of the deductions drawn by the committee from these answers.

In regard to emigration the committee says: "It was found that the property and effects brought into Canada by immigrants and investors in the North-West during the year was not less than ten million dollars, apart altogether from the very much greater value to the Dominion at large of the immigrants themselves as settlers and producers, and also as consumers of dutiable and home manufactured goods; thus stimulating at once manufacturing industry and adding to the customs and excise revenues of the country." After recounting the number of immigrants and the increase over previous years, especially mentioning the large number of Canadians returning from the States the report goes on to say: "These are gratifying features and there is reason to believe that they indicate the set of a current arising from two causes: First, the attractiveness of the vast areas of rich lands which are being opened up for settlement in the Canadian North-West; and second, the stimulus to manufacturing industry as a reflex in part of this settlement of the new territory."

This standing committee should be congratulated on the astounding discovery it has made. It has found out that the value of the North-West to Canada does not lie entirely in the number of dollars actually paid by the people thereof into the general treasury for farming lands, timber limits, coal lands or grazing leases, but rather in the amount of wealth and population which the natural resources of the country attract to it for its development and the greater amount of wealth and population that will accrue from the development of these resources, which in due time and by the ordinary means will cause a corresponding increase in the revenues of the treasury. The committee also hold the heterodox view that to the incalculable value of these resources and not to the benign influence of the national policy of the C.P.R. syndicate alone is due the increase in wealth and population that has taken place.

According to the balance sheet of the finance minister the North-West cost Canada \$30,000,000 in twelve years and according to this committee the wealth of Canada was increased 10,000,000 in one year by this same North-West from one source alone, while the direct outlay to produce that result was only \$346,422. It is not too much to say that the report of this committee by laying before the public the bare facts as to the resources the country has shown that for each dollar invested, spent or squandered in or on the North-West by the government of Canada—though ten times as much were spent as has been—the ultimate return will be at least in as great proportion.

The following extract from a letter published in the Brandon Sun from a member of Shaw's survey party now engaged in exploring for a railroad line through the House pass throws a strong side light on the possibilities as to the ultimate route of the C.P.R. The letter is dated from a camp on Blackberry creek, which forms the western slope of the pass on October 14th, 1883. The letter describes the movements of the party after leaving the present surveyed line, between the second and third ranges of mountains. It says: "They followed the Bow river up to source, then struck a stream that runs into the North Saskatchewan which they followed

to its mouth, and then up the Saskatchewan to its source, near which is the source of the Blackberry river on which we are working and which runs into the Columbia river. There is no comparison between the two passes as the new one has splendid, broad valleys and good grades, while the Kicking Horse in places runs through dangerous canons, and in one place is 809 feet up the side of a mountain on the face of a precipice and would cost about \$350,000 a mile. As there are fifteen or eighteen miles of it it would amount to a big sum. The only thing against the new pass is that it is 25 or 30 miles longer, but the cost would not be so great as the other. The Bow river has its source in a large lake 6,000 feet above the level of the sea." In opposition to this view of the case is the statement lately made in Toronto by manager Van Horne who asserted that the suspension of work at the Rockies was on account of danger from snow slides which makes it criminal to keep men working. The engineers have never disagreed but they will avail themselves of the suspension of work to make closer surveys. The road will be finished as promised the year after next. Principal Grant too, author of Ocean to Ocean, who traversed the Kicking Horse pass, and the Rodgers pass through the Selkirks, pronounces both entirely practicable, and indeed remarkably so. And finally in opposition to the above statements the C.P.R. have had a large quantity of supplies stored at Tete Jaune Cache for the past year, which are there yet, carefully looked after so as to be ready for use at any time. Those who ought to know and who ought to tell the truth, all assert and reiterate that the road is going by the present proposed route while all the known facts point in entirely the opposite direction. The reason given by Mr. Van Horne for the stoppage of the work is to say the least original for it does not appear to have occurred to any one but himself, not even to the men engaged on the work. It must be remembered that the work in hand this fall was entirely on the east side of the summit where the valley is comparatively wide and the work not difficult, which has always been admitted to be the best part of the mountain division. But if this division is of such a nature that all work on it must be stopped on the 1st of November on account of the danger of snow slides, what prospect is there of keeping up safe and certain railroad communication through it after the road is built? And how much worse must the prospect be through the canons of the Kicking Horse or in the Selkirks where the snow slides of winter are as nothing compared to the land slides of summer? Mr. Van Horne's statement is a dead give away on the whole business. Either the road is not going through the Kicking Horse pass, or the syndicate are madmen for attempting to put it through.

A Mr. McCaul who is interested in a ranch situated between the Porcupine hills and the Rockies has been interviewed by the editor of the Regina Leader. Mr. McCaul's ranch comprises 100,000 acres on which there are pastured 1,000 head of stock, which produced 175 calves last year. The loss last winter was two per cent. The company planted some oats and potatoes last spring. The potatoes were frozen in the ground and the oats returned a little more than the seed. They will not try again. It is barely possible that ten per cent. of the land under lease is farming land. On this there are ten squatters who would take 3,200 acres leaving 6,800 acres to be dealt with by the company. The company pays the government \$1,000 each year. The ranch owners do not object to squatters coming in, unless these squatters occupy hay bottoms or fence up springs or water courses which are essential to the stock business. If free ranging were allowed thousands of cattle men would come in from Montana and Wyoming with their immense herds. Sixty-nine out of every hundred cattle men are in favor of the lease system. The loss on the Cochrane range last year was the result of not allowing the cattle to take their own course.

At the late sittings of the district court at Calgary a suit of ejectment was entered by the Military colonization company against John Patterson who took up half a section of land within the limits of the grazing lease of that company on the 16th of October, 1882, the grant to the company only being made on the 20th of January, 1883. Patterson only remained a week upon the land at the time of taking and did not return until May 2nd, 1883. The jury gave a verdict for Patterson.

#### NORRIS & CAREY.

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,  
CHAS. SUTTER,  
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.



# PROF. MACOUN'S OPINION.

John Macoun gave evidence as follows before the house of commons committee on immigration and colonization in regard to the North-West: Had examined the flora of the North-West thoroughly in every part from Manitoba to the Rocky mountains and from the boundary line to Athabasca lake. The North-West was better suited for the growth of cereals than Ontario. Clear sunlight was an absolute necessity as respects the growth and perfection of cereals. May, June, July, August and September are the only months needed for the ripening of grain. If you drain your ground and get rid of the water below you get rid of summer frosts. The cool, low, sheltered places are the points where there are summer frosts. Drain the land and you raise the temperature, and shorten the time necessary to mature your grain. There is an immense field lying all around from Gaspe to Manitoba and even to the Mackenzie river that wants nothing but drainage, where there is good soil to make it as good for raising grain as nineteenth-twentieths of the land so highly spoken of. The salt lands of the North-West are the inexhaustible lands. The application of salt seems to give power to vegetation to resist cold; it strengthens it. The cause of so much salt in some places is the water evaporating and leaving a hard crust. By breaking the soil up and allowing the water to pass through it will obliterate all that. The salts of the North-West are not derived from the burning of the grasses, and are not potash salts. They are derived from the wash from the older hills. The old cretaceous rocks contain large quantities of these sulphurous materials and sodiac salts and these become scattered through the soil in great quantities, causing the salts. They contain a large quantity of Epsom salts, and possibly aluminium. Never saw in the Peace river region a plant indicating as cold a climate as Quebec. The flora of the North-West shows the climate to be the same as that of Ontario, except that on the great southern plains there are a class of plants that are Californian in their nature and that in the Saskatchewan country the swamps are colder than those of Ontario or the height of land near the lake of the Woods. Two or three plants appear there that are more Arctic in their tendency than any in Ontario, but with these exceptions the prairie flora indicate a drier and warmer temperature than in Ontario. In no case in the North-West does the altitude cause summer frosts. There will be frosts on every watershed until drainage takes place. I have seen frosts in July in Orangeville, Ontario, but there are really no summer frosts in the North-West. The frosts that occur are late spring or early fall frosts. A heavy fall of rain, followed by south-west wind generally brings bright, moonshine and calmness at night, that produces frost and lowers the temperature the whole length and breadth of America. On the whole the United States are more likely to suffer from late spring and early fall frosts than the North-West on account of vegetation starting so much earlier in the season and the spring opening so much more slowly. The river valleys suffer more from frost than the uplands. Along the shores of large bodies of water in the spring the vegetation is very slow to start and if the wind blows off the cold water you may expect frost. But in the fall all large bodies of water have a longer fall than the country inland, because the water changes its temperature much more slowly than the land. The cause of the apparent aridity of that portion of the North-West supposed to be an extension of the great American desert is that year after year the grass is burned off and the ground is filled so full of grass roots that the rain does not penetrate it. Where the prairie is not burned off the grass grows well the following year and there is no lack of moisture apparent. If the land is broken up the air and rain will penetrate it and produce good crops. There is no point in the North-West where the aridity of the climate is so great that good crops will not be produced, but there are some parts south of the Missouri Coteau where the good soil is covered with two to three feet of water washed gravel. These places will never be fitted for agriculture. They are situated south of Cypress Hills. The Missouri Coteau comes in at the 103rd meridian crosses the Saskatchewan at the 107th meridian and passes away up by Battleford. It is the broken front of an escarpment. Much grass is formed by the weaker plants dying out and the stronger plants taking all the moisture to themselves. The Great salt plain is improperly so called and is not a part of the Missouri Coteau. The plain is partly saline and is of excellent soil, while the salty part is only from six to eleven miles across. The salt country extends from Quill lake to Long lake. In 1880 my exploring party within forty miles of Regina, travelling from Moose Mountain to Moose Jaw creek was three hours without a drop of water. The absence of water was caused by the hardness of the prairie as there were no depressions where ponds could be formed or water retained. The rainfall of the south is lighter than that of the north is heavy. The rain comes from the gulf of Mexico and passes over the

plains to the north until it comes in contact with the wooded country, then down comes great quantities of rain. As soon as trees are planted and cultivation commences the rainfall will be less in the north and greater in the south. The reason that the rain does not fall on a dry, bare plain is that the heat radiated from such a plain is so great as to disperse the clouds passing over. These condense again when they reach hills or timber and fall in the form of rain. The reason of the country between Edmonton and the Yellowhead pass and between Edmonton and Peace river being so very wet is on account of the glaciers that are around the heads of the Athabasca and North Saskatchewan, causing a cold air which condenses the moisture coming from the south. And the reason the Peace river region is so dry is that the moisture which it would otherwise receive is stopped on the watershed of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca. The Touchwood hills have the worst water of any place in the same region because the hollows are based on the cretaceous clay which contains the alkali. The water is always bad on these cretaceous clay lands but the soil never. In the Winnipeg prairie you must dig deep to get good water, on the second prairie steppe you must dig shallow and on the third prairie steppe you must be careful where you dig. Trees adapted to the region such as ash, soft maple, rim ash, and oak will grow all over the prairie region of the North-West if propagated. The reason the prairie is not covered with wood is that it has been cleared by fires. Willows and poplars grow from their roots not from seeds. Once the prairie is denuded of timber it has no power to reclothe itself. The catappa tree would probably do well in the North-West. Any tree such as the lilac which ripens its wood early in the summer would do well in the North-West. It is not the intense cold that kills trees, it is their inability to resist great changes of temperature. Eastern fruit trees could not be expected to succeed in the North-West, but Russian varieties might. With the exception of the tracts of salt land and the bad lands similar to those of Dakota the whole North-West has been covered with woods at one time. The reason that the hills are bare on the south side and timbered on the north is that the south face being dry when the fire begins to run is burnt off while the north side being damp at that time escapes. The bareness of the southern slopes of the hills is not caused by the sun rotting the bark of the trees. Some kinds of eastern fruit if raised from the seed would no doubt become acclimatized. The wild plum which occurs in the North-West would not make a stock for fruit trees. In parts of Russia where the climate is precisely similar to that of the North-West, people make money by raising apples and the same trees which thrive there would thrive in the North-West. In the government of Kazan, eighty miles further north than Edmonton, apple growing is the great commercial industry of twelve peasant villages. The winter temperature is five degrees lower than in the city of Quebec, the rainfall is less than one half and the evaporation is as great. The soil is exactly similar to that of Peace river and the North-West generally. At Simbirsk on the Volga, in latitude 54, about the same as Edmonton, the pear is grown. The hawthorn tree grows in the North-West as far as latitude 56. It is probable that pears and apples could be grafted successfully on the hawthorn. Hop vines grow plentifully in the North-West and mature. Raising from the seed is the way to get all trees acclimatized. Wild fruit is very sweet in the North-West, even choke-cherries. Crab apples will grow anywhere in the North-West. Gooseberries, currants and raspberries will yield immense crops. The reason of the superior sweetness of North-West fruit is that it receives more sunshine during the period of its growth than in most other countries. The same reason will account for the prolific yield of all kinds of grain. Apparently the winds along the base of the mountains are west winds, but I do not say that they come over the mountains from the Pacific as some do. They generally come from the south and south-west in summer, and from the north-west in the early part of the winter. The summer south-west winds bring moisture and heat. When the south wind is cold it comes from the bleak plains of Dakota which are colder than the country to the north because they are more elevated. The chinook winds are what are drawn up from the gulf of California and extend eastward to the Cypress hills. They are not so beneficial to the country as some think—only to stock breeders. There are immense quantities of splendid fish in the North-West. Every lake is full of fish—principally whitefish. The small streams are filled with suckers. Every stream that flows out of the Rocky mountains on either side is full of magnificent trout, of three varieties. There are no speckled trout in any stream that does not flow from the mountains. The salt deposits of Lake Winnipeg extend for about 150 to 200 miles along the southern shore. On Red River after falling into lake Winnipegosis there are springs of brine where the pure salt may be gathered up. There are salt springs also near Swan lake. All fish of value

as food are a product of the north, hence our northern region, that is considered of no value, where there are lakes by the hundred and rivers by the score, all teeming with the best of fish, will produce abundance of food for the settlers on the prairies of the south and for export to the east.

A great riot took place in Londonderry on the 5th of November, between Orangemen and Nationalists, on the occasion of the lord mayor of Dublin attempting to deliver an address on the franchise in the city hall. The lancers were obliged to clear the streets.

## NOTICES.

**BAKER SHOP AND RESTAURANT.**—Donald MacDonald has opened a baker shop and restaurant in T. Hourston's building, east of Norris & Carey's store, where he is prepared to keep on hand a supply of fresh bread, pies and cakes, at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours.

**\$10 REWARD.**—Lost, about the 15th of October, from J. Irvine's place, south side, a middle sized red ox, ten years old, point of one horn broken off, branded indistinctly on high hip, took first prize for cart ox at last exhibition. Any person delivering the above to the undersigned will receive ten dollars reward. J. WALTER.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

**REAL ESTATE NOTICE.**—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Messrs. Luke Kelly and W. R. McLeod, under the name, style and firm, of Kelly & McLeod, at Edmonton, in the district of Alberta, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Luke Kelly alone, who is now entitled, for his own use, to all the assets and property of the said firm, and who is authorized to discharge all debts and receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this eighth day of November, A.D. 1883. LUKE KELLY, W. R. McLEOD. Witness—GEORGE A. WATSON.

**EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.**—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

## CHURCHES.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH,** Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.**—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.**—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. Afternoon service on the south side of the river at 3 o'clock. Evening service in the Masonic hall, Edmonton, at 6.30 o'clock. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on December 9th.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**D. R. MUNRO,** Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON,** Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL,** Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**GEORGE A. WATSON,** Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**BLEECKER & HAMBLY,** Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

**STUART D. MULKINS,** Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

**J. K. OSWALD,** late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's range, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Seath, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. McCAULEY.

**J. R. BURTON,** Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,** wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

**ROSS BROS.,** Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY,** General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON,** wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**ST. JEAN BROS.,** Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

**BANNATYNE & CO.,** successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD,** Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**STALKER & HUTCHINGS,** wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North, West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE,** north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**CALGARY HOUSE,** Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

**EDMONTON HOTEL,** the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.



## RED DEER.

The first genuine storm of the season took place on Monday, the 12th inst. River not frozen yet.

A blacksmith has arrived and will start business in a few days.

Mr. Moore, the manager in chief of the colonization company that owns this region has been here and the impression left is rather unfavorable as to terms, etc.

A few immigrants have arrived and tell us a large number will follow them in the spring to this agricultural Eldorado.

Mr. Collins has his hotel running in good shape and travellers will find a cozy room and a good square meal.

We want a post office here and a stage line or two to complete our happiness.

The road between Red Deer and Blind Man rivers requires a little fixing. About \$60 would make it passable in all seasons.

Red Deer Crossing Nov. 12th, 1883.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon last in the public school house to discuss the benefits of the Torrens system of conveying land, and the advisability of forwarding a resolution on the subject to Ottawa. About forty persons were present. D. Ross was appointed chairman and A. W. Edsall secretary.

The meeting was at once called to order and the chairman stated in a few words the object for which it was convened.

G. A. Simpson said that he was one of those who called the meeting and desired to make a few remarks in regard to this important subject. He regretted that so many of the land owners of the district were absent, which he could only account for by supposing that they either did not know of the meeting being held or were not acquainted with the object for which it was called. The Torrens system of land transfer had been adopted in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and was found to work most satisfactorily. The main point in the system was that the registration made upon a transfer of land was a registration of title and not merely of sale as at present. The spirit of conservatism was strong in all of us whether we called ourselves grists or Tories, and especially strong in the Anglo-Saxon race in land matters, and this spirit was the only reason that could be advanced against the adoption of the Torrens system. While in the older provinces where the old plan had been in vogue for so long some difficulty might be experienced in making a change of systems, here in the North-West where comparatively few transfers had as yet been made it was in every way desirable that we should adopt the Torrens system now so that we might be able to start with a clean sheet. By this plan every transfer of the land from the crown down formed a connected chain, and there could by no possibility be found a flaw in the title of any land. Under the present system it was impossible for a man to be certain of his title if any great number of transfers had been made, and the greater the number of transfers the greater the uncertainty. Few if any of such titles were absolutely perfect, as the slightest informality was fatal, while under the Torrens system every registration of deed was a perfect title. On registration the registrar gave the person receiving the land a certificate of title which was full security.

Provision is made for repaying damage done by the issuing of bad deeds should such a thing take place. On a man receiving his patent from the crown he was obliged to make deposit of one cent for every five dollars of the value of the land. When the land devolves to an heir a similar fee is charged, but at no other time. These fees are funded, and out of this fund damages arising from the misconveyance of land are paid. In Australia this fund had increased to enormous proportions while the demands upon it only amounted to about £300. In case of any fraudulent transaction of course the person defrauded could recover from the person defrauding him in the civil courts, while the crown could prosecute such a person criminally. These were found to be sufficient safeguards to the transfer of property by this system. We also required a law making executors of estates responsible for the real estate left in their charge as well as for the personal. At present if an estate is sued for a debt after the personality is exhausted, neither the heirs nor the executors have anything to say in the suit, although the money must come out of the estate just the same. There was no reason why the reality should not be placed on the same footing as the personality. The one was of money value as much as the other and there was no reason why any absurd distinction should be made. He desired to submit a resolution to the meeting, seconded by A. Taylor, as follows:

That this meeting is of opinion that the necessities of the North West territories require a simple, safe and easy method of land transfer, and are of opinion that the act introduced by Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., should become law; and this meeting thanks the said Dalton McCarthy for having prepared a measure so beneficial to the people of these territories.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Simpson then produced a petition to parliament setting forth that the signers were desirous of having the Torrens system of land transfer adopted in the North-West. The petition was signed by all present.

After the signatures had been nearly all attached some gentlemen came into the room who enquired what had been done at the meeting.

Mr. Henderson replied at some length, stating the principal items of difference between the two systems of land transfer, complimenting Mr. Simpson for the exertions he had made in the matter, and proposing by way of thanks three cheers for that gentleman to which the meeting responded.

Mr. Simpson said that while he appreciated the feelings of the people, he had not worked for cheers but merely for the interests of Edmonton. He had staked his all on this country and he desired all present to think of him as a homesteader and an Edmonton man in every sense of the word. He was the agent of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company which was also deeply interested in this place, but he placed the interests of Edmonton before those of the land company, and if the time should come that he should be ordered to take any steps that would be contrary to the interests of Edmonton he would rather resign the position with its two or three thousand dollars a year of salary than carry out such an order. He was a Tory, a supporter of the present government, but in case of any injustice being attempted upon the North-West he would be the first to squeal. He did not think that at the present time any injustice was being done to the North-West by the present government. Considering how small a part of the whole of Canada we constituted, how great a distance we were from the seat of government, and the great amount of business and cares lying upon the shoulders of our rulers at Ottawa, we received all the attention which we could reasonably expect. It was an undoubted fact that the country had progressed more rapidly under the present government than under the late one, and he thought they were entitled to credit accordingly. It was true that another government might take a leaf out of this one's book and do still better. He congratulated the people on the unanimity with which they had declared in favor of the Torrens system of conveying land.

The matter of the incorporation of Edmonton as a town was discussed at some length, but without any conclusion being arrived at. The meeting then dispersed.

MacLeod Gazette, Oct. 23: The MacLeod police have 118 good horses. The North-West coal and navigation company's teams are hauling in a supply of coal. The police expect to occupy their new quarters about the 1st of December. A good deal of snow between MacLeod and the Kootenai river. The Muirhead ranch on Belly river had a fine crop of oats and barley but the potatoes were injured by frost. D. W. Davis has 4,000 head of beef cattle worth on an average \$50 apiece. R. M. Steele died Oct. 15th. Snow three and a half feet deep in the Porcupines. An Episcopal church is to be erected on the new town site. Main street is being graded by public enterprise. Although not touched by the railway MacLeod is lively and growing yet. A fall of snow on October 16th made the roads near MacLeod almost impassable.

Calgary Herald, Nov. 9: The meteorological observatory will be opened in a fortnight. Prof. Morrow gave one of his highly moral and instructive entertainments in the barracks on the evening of the 2nd. Skating was good in the first week of November. Messrs. Bowell and Latimer are building a theatre. An expert who visited the Cascade anthracite coal mine estimates that the seam will yield a hundred tons a day for 80 years. The post office has been removed from the barracks to the new post office building. Corporal Greet, late acting postmaster at Calgary, was recently presented with a purse containing \$155 as a token of esteem for his management of the office. On the night of the 1st inst. James Ryan stole a pair of horses from a contractor named Ferguson up the line and started for MacLeod; he was captured near Sheep creek. A 28 pound mountain trout has been shown to the editor. A horse race between Davis' Silvermail and Hynet's Satan for \$20 a side, which took place on the 5th inst. was won by Satan; about \$4,000 changed hands. A party of C.P.R. surveyors left Winnipeg on the 3rd to join Major Rogers in the Rockies; the line will be located this winter so as to be ready for construction in the spring. A Methodist church is being erected on the east side of the Elbow. On the 5th inst. as James Thompson was engaged in arranging the bedding in Major Walker's mill his clothing was caught and he was carried around the main shaft six or seven times before the mill was stopped. He was terribly mangled and his left arm and right leg were broken; he will probably recover; the shaft was bent three quarters of an inch. E. Dastrous, deputy sheriff of the territories, has taken up his residence here. J. Bannerman, brother of the post master, has been appointed assistant manager of the North American bridge construction com-

pany, Nipissing division. The mail bag which left Calgary on the 15th was thrown off and robbed at Parkby station; \$30 was the amount of the plunder. The old Elbow foot bridge having been carried away a subscription list is being circulated for the putting on of a substantial traffic bridge. Thanksgiving day was passed quietly; a football match between police and citizens resulting in a draw and a social entertainment in the Presbyterian church in the evening were the principal events. The Alberta railway and coal company apply for a charter to construct a railway from Medicine Hat to the Galt mine near Whoop-up. A citizen's ball took place on the evening of the 2nd.

Regina Leader, Nov. 8: First rate skating on the Waseana. The registry office is now complete with a fire proof brick vault. A man named Lapierre at Fort Qu'Appelle is supposed to have committed suicide. First fall of snow on the 7th and 8th. District court will be held at Qu'Appelle on the 15th inst., Col. Richardson presiding. The premises occupied by Messrs. Chatwin, tailor, and Johnstone, general dealer, were burned on Monday night. A system of bringing in liquor on an extensive scale is now proved to have existed. Trunks were brought up filled with liquor and were put through without police inspection, through the connivance of the station agent who lately committed suicide. The North-West land company's new building is all but completed; some of the brick comes from Indian Head. The governor in council has proclaimed the animal contagious diseases act of 1879 to be in force in the North-West territories. Application is made for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan and Northern railway company, to run from Regina or Moosejaw through Saskatoon to Battleford or Prince Albert; capital \$2,000,000. Section 19 and the south half of section 30, in township 17, in range 19, and section 24 and the south half of section 25, township 17, range 20, all west of the second initial meridian, are to be erected into the town of Regina under the North-West municipalities ordinance.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Nov. 23rd, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	30	13
Sunday,	19	4
Monday,	22	3
Tuesday,	27	16
Wednesday,	22	4
Thursday,	20	7
Friday,	0	-5

Barometer rising, 27.785.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened, at the

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

A full line of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

And

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

STATIONERY AND PATENT MEDICINES.

Great bargains in

XMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## NO MORE CREDIT.

On and after the first of January we will sell goods for cash, and CASH ONLY. We are marking all our goods down at the very lowest living profit, and we have got a very large stock now on the way from Calgary, which will make our stock the largest and best assorted that ever came to Edmonton. The very best of everything, and everything you want; and at such prices that all will buy who have got the money.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

CASH! MONEY! SUNIAW!

## NOTHING LIKE IT.

It has brought goods down to Winnipeg prices at the

## "OLD LOG STORE."

Call and examine. Full stock of

HARDWARE,  
STOVES AND TINWARE,  
POWDER AND SHOT,  
NAILS AND IRON,  
GROCERIES COMPLETE,  
BACON AND HAMS,  
XXXX WINNIPEG FLOUR,  
OAT AND CORN MEAL,  
RICE AND SPLIT PEAS,  
CURRANTS AND RAISINS,  
FIGS AND DATES,  
CANNED GOODS, CHEESE,  
BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS,  
of the finest flavors,  
CUT LOAF AND YELLOW SUGAR,  
cheaper than ever,  
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,  
of the best brands.

In DRY GOODS we can offer extra inducements to purchasers:

Prints from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.  
Grey cottons, 10c to 12½c.  
Flannels from 25c upwards.  
Blankets, full assortment.  
Woollen mitts and socks.  
Men's heavy under clothing.  
And full assortment of staple dry goods.

WILSON & CO.

A. MACDONALD & CO.